The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

POETRY.

THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

BY JOHN K. STAYMAN.

O miracle of beauty, why dost thou,
Quickened and nourished by the warmth and light,
Hide from the sun the lustre of thy brow,
And show thy splendor only to the night?

Fearest thou lest the garish glare of day
Discloss some fleck upon thy snowy cup?
Or is it pride, when other flowers are gay,
That makes the hoard thy peerless beauty up?

Or, out of kind regard and modesty,
Withdrawest thou until the day is done,
That lilies may not die of jealousy,
Nor roses blush to see themselves outshone?

Or dost thou choose, for thy selectest hour,
The season when the stars look down on earth,
That they may know, by thy resplendent power,
What beauty in this lowly place has birth?

Through all the livelong day, like a fair bride
Who would not quit her coy and maiden ways,
When the night comes, thou drawest veils aside,
And then the dusk grows lustrous with thy gaze.

But why so transient? Tarry till the dawn.
Or dreadest thou to stay and be despised,
Knowing that what is often looked upon
In apt, alas! to be but lightly prized?

Then let me view thee, touched by no regret,
And bathe me with the fragrance of thy breath;
Shine in thy rich array while I forget
How near approach they splendor and thy death.

O short-lived glory! most transcendent bloom!
The beauty of thy flower is more to me,
Because thou wilt be sought for in the gloom,
And most, because of thy fragility.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

[Continued from our last.]

Having completed his year with Mr. Corey, he was hired out to another and more humane master. But the iron of slavery rankled in his soul, and he could not endure its galling restraints, however softened by kindness. After long rumination upon the subject, and conferences with four or five of his companions in bondage, he proposed and planned an attempt to escape. Betrayed, however, by a confederate, they were prevented from carrying their attempt into execution, arrested, and imprisoned. Instead of being "sold South"—that dreaded alternative of success, which held back thousands from making the attempt—he was sent again to Baltimore. Being nearly murdered by the carpenters of a shipyard, because of their jealousy of slave competition with white labor—a crime for which no indictment could be found, though sought, because no *white* witnesses would testify against his brutal assailants—he was sent to another yard to learn the trade of a caulker. Becoming an expert workman, he was permitted to make his own contracts, returning his week's wages every Saturday night to his master. At the same time—which was of more importance to him—he was permitted to associate with some free colored men, who had formed a kind of lyceum for their mutual improvement, and by means of which he was enabled to increase materially his knowledge and mental culture. All of this, however, did but increase his sense of the essential injustice of slavery, and make him more and more restive under its galling chains. Accordingly he made his plans, now successful; and on the third day of September, 1838, he says, "I bade farewell to the city of Baltimore, and to that slavery which had been my abhorrence from childhood." For prudential reasons the particulars of his mode of escape were withheld from the public knowledge as they were of little comparative importance; while, had they been known then, they might have compromised some and hedged up the way of escape of others.

Landing in New York, a homeless, penniless, and friendless fugitive, he thus describes his feelings: "In the midst of thousands of my fellow-men, and yet a perfect stranger! In the midst of human brothers, and yet more fearful of them than of hungry wolves! I was without friends, without work, without money, and without any definite knowledge of which way to go or where to look for succor." In the midst of his perplexities he met a sailor, whose seeming frankness and honesty won, as it deserved, his confidence. He introduced him to David Ruggles, chairman of the Vigilance Committee, a colored gentleman of much intelligence, energy, and worth, who, by his position and executive ability did much for his people. He advised him to go to New Bedford, Massachusetts, assisted him in reaching that city, and introduced him to trustworthy friends there. Here he was employed, mostly as a day laborer on the wharves, encountering the same shameful and unmanly jealousy of colored competition that had nearly cost him his life at Baltimore; and which would not allow him to work at his trade as caulker by the side of white men. Being a professing Christian, he was interested in religious meetings, where he was accustomed to pray and exhort, a practice which probably had something to do with his wonderful subsequent success as a public speaker.

The first demonstration of his eloquence which attracted public attention was at a meeting mainly of colored people, in which were considered specially the claims of the Colinization Society. Here began to be emitted specimens of that fiery eloquence from his capacious soul, burning with the unfading and indignant memories of the wrongs, outrages, and the deep injustices which slavery had inflicted on him, and which it was now inflicting upon his brethren in bonds. Of course, the few white Abolitionists of New Bedford were not long in finding out the young fugitive, appreciating his gifts and promise of usefulness, and in devising ways of extending his range of effort for their unpopular cause. Attending an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, he was persuaded to address the meeting. His speech here seems to have been singularly eloquent and effective. Among those present was Mr. Garrison, who bore his testimony, both then and afterward, of "the extraordinary emotion it exerted on his own mind and of the powerful impression it exerted upon a crowded auditory." He declared, too, that "Patrick Henry had never made a more eloquent speech in the cause of liberty than the one they had just listened to from the lips of that hunted fugitive." Nathaniel P. Rogers, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, thus characterized a speech made by him the same year. After speaking of his "commanding figure and heroic port," his head that "would strike a phrenologist amid a sea of them in Exeter Hall," he adds: "As a speaker he has few equals. It is not declamation; but oratory, power of debate.... He has wit, argument, sarcasm, pathos, all that first-rate men show in their master efforts."

This language, especially that of Mr. Garrison, seems extravagant and the laudation excessive; nor could it be accepted as a general and critical estimate of Mr. Douglass as an orator, great as his powers confessedly were and are. His Nantucket speech was unquestionably one of those rare bursts of eloquence, little less than inspiration, which are sometimes vouchsafed to a man in his happiest moods; when the speaker seems to rise above himself and to take his audience with him. Besides, there was certainly much in the circumstances and surroundings of that meeting to impress the minds and stir the sensibilities of such an assembly. On that isle of the sea, at some distance from the mainland, it could easily imagine a picture of the nation overshadowed by the dark cloud of slavery, and prostrate beneath a despotism, pressing alike on the slaves at the South and on their advocates at the North. Indeed, the latter had just passed through a baptism of fire and blood, during those fearful years of mobs and martrydom, which had measurably ceased, but had been succeeded by what the earnest Abolitionists deprecated more than violence—and that was the general apathy which then reigned.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Our Minister to Liberia.

On the 19th of September last Hon. J. Milton Turner, our Minister to Liberia, was received by president Roye at the Executive Mansion, Monrovia, and made the following remarks:

"In compliance with permission granted me by your Excellency, I now have the distinguished honor of entering your august presence in the capacity of Minister Resident and Consul General from the United States to the Republic of Liberia.

"In obedience to the expressed command of your good friend, the President of the United States, I take great pleasure in making known to the Republic of Liberia the sincere desire of the Government of the United States tostrengthen and perpetuate the state of friendly feeling now so happily existing between the two countries.

"The Government of the United States will be pleased with the increased development of the equitable commercial relations now existing between the citizens of the two countries. I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without offering to your Government the congratulations of the country I have the distinguished honor to represent. In the true spirit of progress you have planted upon these shores the germ of a Republic that is destined not only to develop a civilization worthy of the respect and admiration of unborn generations, but by means of the Christian religion to debarbarize and benefit for almost immediate usefulness thousands of human beings whose intellects are to-day debased by the destructive potency of heathenish superstition.

He concluded with renewal of assurances that it would be his pleasure to cultivate the most cordial feelings between the two Governments.

The *Liberia Register* says of the new minister: "It is a matter of considerable import that the honorable gentlemen is the first black representative that has been accredited to this Government from the United States. We sincerely hope that the honorable gentleman's stay may be extended indefinitely, and that the American Government will through her worthy representative, understand and feel that, though her offspring has arrived at the years of maturity, yet she does not fail to remember the 'rock from which she sprang, and the cistern out of which she was dug.'"

—*Exchange.*

QUALITIES OF A GOOD COLLECTOR.

Is on time to a minute when the debtor says "come to-morrow at 9 o'clock."

Sits on the steps and waits for his return when he says, "I am just going to dinner."

Insists on stepping out to make change when the man "has nothing less than a twenty."

Will go to an "old stager" every day for a month with a cheerful countenance "about that little account."

Doesn't mind edging into a crowd to ask a fellow.

Will take a dollar in part if he can't get ten in whole, and "credit it" with thankful alacrity.

Always suggests a check when the money is not in hand, as he can get it "cashed" to-morrow.

Always has that account "on top" so the man can make no excuse for putting him off.

Don't mind asking for it immediately after being "treated"—or pleasantly entertained.

Is never in a hurry, "can wait till you get through."

Cuts off the retreat of the dodger by crossing over to meet him, or follows him into a store where he goes to hide.

Can cough or salute when the "hard case" wants to pass without seeing him.

In fine—is patient as a post, cheerful as a duck, sociable as a flea, bold as a lion, weather-proof as a rubber, cunning as a fox, and watchful as a sparrow-hawk.

[*Columbus Index.*

Moral Gems.

Make your home sunshiny and happy, if you want to make it attractive. The young heart is boiling over with glee and frolic. God make it so, and it is your duty to accept it and provide means for its innocent recreation. Youth is the period of impression and imitation and then holy aspirations are most rapidly developed. Provide them books and papers and pictures and and flowers at home. Let your children feel that their father's house is the dearest happiest spot on earth; and as they pass out into life's activities and responsibilities, let them remember the home of their childhood not as the place of bitter words and hard drudging where they simply ate, and drank, and slept, but as the sunniest spot in all the past, where their sweetest and holiest affections linger, and where all their truest aspirations and their noblest principles were fostered, formed and fixed.

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he breathes the breath of life he will be doing something, for himself, his country, or prosterity. Washington, Franklin, Howard, Young, Newton, all were at work almost to the last hours of their existence. It is a foolish thing to believe that we must lie down and die simply because we are old. The man of energy is not old; it is only he who suffers his energies to waste away and permits the spring of his life to become motionless, on whose hands the hours drag heavily, and to whom all things wear the vestment of gloom. There are scores of gray heads living to-day that we would prefer in an important enterprise to those young gentlmen who fear and tremble when shadows approach, and turn away at the first harsh word or discouraging frown.

I gazed upon the face of an old man whose cheeks were furrowed with many cares, and upon whom old age had set its seal, and whose hoary locks told that youth, with its fascination had forever fled and as I listened to his tottering footsteps, each footfall seemed to say—passing away. I stood beside the couch of a beautiful girl, upon whose check the hectic flush of the fatal destroyer—consumption—could be seen, and as the setting sun threw a flood of glorious light upon her face, her faint moan seemed to say—passing away. All earthly things are passing away. The sparkling fountain, the towering mountain, the gorgeous snow-clad hills, that tower to northern skies, are all passing away.

The drunkard is the most pitiable object in creation. Losing by intemperance, his natural spirits, he flies to artificial stimulants to recruit them. Each dose, like a slow poison brings him nearer his end, while the folly that has taken possession of him still draws him with all the fascinating powers of the rattlesnake, along the fatal path, till the sure follower of intemperance—an untimely death—carries him off, scarcely lamented by his nearest connections. He leaves the world in which he has been useless, and almost as helpless and as ignorant as he entered it.—*Exchange.*

Psychic Force.

Writing about this mysterious force, Mr. J. Gillingham says: Two weeks ago a patient applied for an artificial arm. The natural arm was taken off just below the shoulder.

"Can you feel your hand, asked Mr. Gillingham.

"Oh! yes," said the patient.

"Allow me to try an experiment?"

He took a small electro-voltaic battery and applied one pole to the deltoid muscle of the arm and the other to the stump.

"Oh, sir, my hand!" he exclaimed, with an expression of agony.

"I can't see your hand; where is it?"

"Why, down there, sir."

"Where, my good man?"

"Wh, down there, where it used to be. I know I have got it, for I feel it plainer now than I ever did in my life.

"Then," asked Mr. Gillingham, "to you it must be a mental fact that you have a hand and arm as perfect as ever, though its material covering has been in the grave some years?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now put your stump against the wall. Where is your hand now?"

"Why, sir, it is out through the wall, on the other side."

Another Good Month's Work.

Secretary Boutwell's last monthly statement shows a still further reduction of the public debt of about $13,500,000, and increasing the reduction for the two years and seven months of General Grant's administration to nearly $265,000,000. This diminishes the annual interest on the debt about $800,000 more yearly, and makes the whole annual decrease of interest $15,750,000. Every month since General Grant's inauguration has shown a decrease in our interest account of half a million of dollars—that is, each month during that time the people have been requierd to pay half a million of dollars less interest than they paid the month before. And this reduction will undoubtedly continue while the Republicans are in power, if the resources of the Treasury remain as they now are. While Republicans have been diminishing the national debt at the of more than $100,000,000 annually, the copperhead Democracy of New York city have been increasing the debt of that city at the average rate of full $35,000,000 a year. And so they are plundering the people wherever they are in power, and so they will plunder the people of the nation should they ever regain control of the National Government.

[*New National Era.*

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—Away up among the Alleghanies there is a spring so small that a single ox on a summer's day could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills till it spreads into the beautiful Ohio. Thence stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities and many a cultivated farm; then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the emblem of eternity. It is one of the greatest tributaries to the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roar till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall swear that time shall be no longer. So with moral influence—it is a rill—a rivulet—an ocean, and as boundless and fathomless as eternity.

Octavius V. Catto.

This gentleman, one of the victims of the riot on election day in Philadelphia, is another addition to the long list of martyrs who have been assassinated for their fidelity to the principles of liberty. Mr. Catto has, during the campaign in Pennsylvania, labored zealously in the work of preparing the colored voters in that State to understand the issues dividing the two parties, and thereby called down upon himself the envenomed malice of the Democratic party in Philadelphia.

Mr. Catto was a scholar and a gentleman, having been for a long time a teacher and Principal in the Colored High School of Philadelphia, quiet and inoffensive, but firm and able in his advocacy of the principles of the Republican party. The leaders of the Democratic party, no doubt, considered Mr. Catto a man in their way, one who had the ability and will to expose the sophistry of the "new departure," whereby it was expected votes would be drawn from colored men in sufficient number to place that party of murder, and its accompanying crimes, again in power. Believing this, assassins were put upon the track of Mr. Catto, and on election day as he quietly passed along the street he was shot dead. Shooting colored men in Philadelphia seemed to be the order of the day on Tuesday last, thus, as in the South, the Democratic party North resorts to murder and intimidation of voters opposed to the villainy and treason sustained and upheld by its leaders.

At the present writing (just as we are going to press) we have not full particulars of the assassination of Mr. Catto, but hope to be able in our next issue to give a biographical sketch of this noble and devoted young man.—*New National Era.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

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MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SUNDAY, OCT. 22, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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☞ Thanks to Administrator Lewis for appreciated favors.

☞ Thanks to Congressman J. Hale Sypher for recent Congressional Documents.

☞ James Gordon Bennett is taxed for $6,230,000. Thirty-five years ago he wrote to Mr. Van Tramp, begging the loan of two hundred dollars to keep the *Pennsylvanian*, a newspaper he was then carrying on, from collapsing.

☞ The "Scandinavian Club," of Houston, Texas, is promoting the immigration into the State of Texas of their countrymen from Chicago, and it is expected that there will be numbers soon leaving for the Lone Star State.

☞ Our neighbor and advertiser, PAUL GRANZIN, has just received at his establishment 112 Carondelet street, a large and varied assortment of fashionable jewelry, watches etc., and we recommend all who desire to purchase a good article in the departments he deals in, to give him a call.

☞ We were very agreeably surprised on Friday last, to see "in the flesh," Senator A. R. Whitney, whose demise had been so repeatedly mentioned by some of the newspapers. The Senator talks as belligerently as a "man of war." He called at our sanctum for the benevolent purpose of saying that if a certain thing wasn't done, he would array himself in battle, and woe betide all opposers. He would, by ——. After this burst, he took a glass of water and calmly said he was going to Tensas parish soon; and we will doubtless hear from him in the application of his "cleaning out" process. Stand from under

TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning last, the denizens in the vicinity of the French Market were startled out of all propriety, by a sudden and tremendous detonation. On crowding to the spot a tragical scene displayed itself. There lay scattered around a large quantity of sawdust, scraps of pasteboard and paper, fragments of board, the remnants of a shattered dray, a hurt mule, several wounded men, and the mutilated half naked corpse of a dead drayman; while near by stood a dray with a number of cases of "merchandise."

A brief examination and enquiry revealed the facts that the demolished dray was loaded with twenty-one cases of the "Patent Celebrated Union Torpedoes," which had been taken from the ship George Hurlbut, and were being conveyed to some warehouse in the city; when on nearing Madison street on Old Levee street, the dray came in collision with a street car, and the concussion produced an immediate and terrific explosion.

In addition to the particulars first mentioned, it was found that two saloons suffered considerable damage; windows and glass doors, and a quantity of bottles were smashed to pieces, and a lot of plastering broken from the walls, the losses are estimated at about $500.

The unfortunate driver's name who was killed was Jim Conners. He was instantly killed, having one of his legs torn off, and hurled two squares through the air, over the tops of houses and deposited in Jackson square, two ribs and several other bones broken, his skull fractured, and every tooth knocked out. The explosion doubtless started from the rear of the dray and sent its fury forward enveloping and killing Conners in its furious flight.

Neither the driver nor any of the passengers in the street car suffered any damage, the iron front to the car resisting the rush of the material. The driver of another dray, also loaded with twenty-one cases of the same articles, and immediately in front of the exploding dray, one Jacque Coulonge, received a severe cut in the head, but to the present time we do not learn that danger to his life is apprehended. The other wounded we learn are all recovering.

Public attention was not long since called to the importation of torpedoes when a clerk in one of our city stores was instantly killed by the explosion of a box of torpedoes; and the City Council adopted a measure which was believed would save the Public from the dangers incident to the handling of such material. It was therefore but natural that as soon as this last disaster occurred, the Police department, the City Administrators and indeed the whole city should be roused to ascertain under what circumstances these "cases of merchandise" were found in our midst.

Coroner Jackson instituted a searching inquiry and ascertained that three hundred cases of torpedoes were shipped by the house of Klueber & Goldschmitd, New York, to Morris McGraw, of this city, who intended them for sale, but hearing of a recent explosion in New York, he informed the house, that he would not receive the article. He admitted, however, that if he had not heard of the explosion he would have received them. In consequence of this refusal, Mr. Goldschmidt came from New York and made arrangements to have them stored, and they were being landed and so disposed of when the explosion took place.

The captain of the ship on his part, knew he was taking torpedoes but was assured that they were perfectly harmless, were lawful merchandise, and were regularly shipped to New Orleans by almost every steamer and sailing vessel. The inquest is not yet concluded.

In the meantime the City Council have interposed, and ordered the return to the levee of the twenty-one cases which were on one of drays, and stopped the whole lot from removal from the landing. There is every probability that they will all be ultimately "consigned" to the bottom of the Mississippi river where they won't hurt if they do explode.

We hope that the lessons taught our dealers in such dangerous material will not be lost on them. That if they will have handled these glycerine preparations they will warn their unfortunate employers of the risk of concussions, that they will not conceal the deadly character of these "merchandise" and delude poor workmen into careless moving about and tumbling of highly explosive and deadly missiles. If they will not, we hope that the City authorities will adopt such stringent regulations as will to the greatest extent possible, secure the community from the recurrence of such terrible disasters.

CONCERT AT LYCEUM HALL.

According to brief announcement there was a splendid Concert and Dramatic representation given in Lyceum Hall, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.—Overture, Kelly' Band.
Opening Chorus—Night's Shade no longer, Company.
Song—Come like a beautiful Dream, Miss Fanny Hopkins.
Solo and Chorus—Sweet Home receive me, G. H. Fayerweather.
Comic Song—L'Anglais Melange, Mr. S. Snaer.
Solo and Chorus—Under the Snow, A. P. Williams.
Duet—Moonlight Music, Love and Flowers, Miss Annie Nahar, Mr. G. H. Fayerweather.
Solo—The Old Sexton, Mr. L. A. Bell.
Ballad—Take back the Heart, Mr. S. Snaer.
Ballad—The Grey Hairs of my Mother, Miss Mary Stackhouse.
Solo—The Heart bowed Down, G. H. Fayerweather.
Ballad—Is it True. Miss Emma Stackhouse.
Duet—by request—Broadway Swell, Miss Fanny Hopkins, Mr. E. E. Smith.
Intermission of ten minutes.

PART SECOND.—Five Scenes from Mrs. Heman's beautiful play The Vespers of Palermo. Second representation under the direction of Mr. Alex. Kenner.

CHARACTERS.

John di Procido—A. L. Henderson.
Raimond di Procido—J. A. Kennedy
Montalba—A. J. Kenner.
Guido—G. G. Johnson.
First Sicilian—J. M. Vance.
Second Sicilian—W. J. Nolasca.

The instrumental music under the direction of Mr. A. P. Williams, was excellent and reflects great credit on the performers, Messrs. H. A. Corbin, T. Kelley and A. White. The Piano was one of the celebrated "Mathushek Calibri" make, and kindly lent by P. Werlein, 82 Baronne street, for the occasion.

The singing was exceedingly good and reflects great credit on the amateurs, all of whom exhibited a ready and accurate appreciation of his and her part.

The Dramatic performances were exceedingly well performed as we had occasion not long since to observe. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the originators and the ladies and gentlemen who so readily took part in raising means to alleviate in the remotest degree the sufferings of fellow mortals. To the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. James Lewis much of the success of the enterprize belongs and we take pleasure in noting the disinterestedness and heartiness with which she threw her attention and energies into the matter.

We are unable to say precisely what the "nett proceeds" of the affair will be, but whatever "mite" it may be, it is an evidence of our most cordial sympathy, with distressed humanity and must be remembered as an evidence that we have done "what we could." All credit to all concerned.

THE BOUQUET.—The Committee on invitation of the Young Veterans 1862-65 Benevolent Mutual Aid Association, have our cordial acknowledgments for complimentaries to attend their second Grand Annual and Fancy Dress Ball, for the benefit of their relief fund, in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening, November 9, 1871.

☞ France is again threatened with intestine commotion. Fears are entertained that there is a growing feeling in behalf of the re-establishment of a monarchy under Napoleonic rule. Stringent measures are being adopted under the Republic to repress the spread of the feeling.

☞ The ball given in the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening, by the Letter Carriers Association, was a very nice affair. The hall was crowded with a fine looking, nicely dressed company of ladies and gentlemen, who gathered with the evident intention of enjoying themselves; and well did they do it. Dancing, promenading, laughing, and chatting were all the order of the evening and lasted till the day was at hand.

☞ On the part of the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB we return thanks to those city papers who so kindly inserted gratis notices of the Concert for the sufferers.

BIRTH.

Yesterday morning, in this city, Mrs. P. B. S. Pinchback, of a son.

THE PICAYUNE ON EDUCATION FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

In Thursday's *Picayune* we find quite an extended notice of the Wilberforce University near Xenia, Ohio, and also of Mr. Jno. Cousins, the agent of that Institution, who is on a visit to this City, expecting to receive donations from certain quarters, and to solicit aid generally. The *Picayune* introduces Mr. Cousins as "a highly intelligent and respectable colored man," (which he doubtless is) and proceeds to illustrate its position by saying that:

"The enlightened Prof. Cousins believes in the justice, the propriety and the expediency of educating the races in peaceful isolation from each other."

We shall have something to say about this matter, and would feel obliged if the *Picayune* would enlighten us as to the source of its information on this point. We turn to the opinion of the *Picayune* itself on this subject.

It declares that—

"The colored race must be considered as a nation by itself so far as relates to education. It is a fact most thoroughly fixed in human nature and in our condition, that the children of whites will never be mixed in private or public schools with the children of the colored. Enthusiastic visionaries, educational quacks and political mountebanks may scheme, and croak, and manœuvre as they may, but the result will not be changed. The white children in some cases may be driven from schools by an attempt at forced mixture, but the commingling can never be completed. It is contrary to laws more binding than any which legislatures can enact and as durable as the diverse and many hued races of men.

The apparent erudition and profundity of thought which appear in the above are enough certainly to to excite the admiration of the world. "A fact, thoroughly fixed in human nature and in our condition &c." If the writer had said that it was an ignoble prejudice contracted against a race during years of involuntary degradation and servitude, had he said that this unreasonable and unnatural aversion was the result of narrow-mindedness he would have been considerably nearer the truth. Had he given himself the trouble to ascertain whether there were no educational institutions and no "human nature" and "no colored races" outside of the Southern States he would have discovered the utter fallacy of his statement that "the children of the whites will never be mixed in schools." The truth is that the Democratic party here will oppose the "mixed school" system as long as they can, but no organ of theirs is correct in saying that all "human nature" is in sympathy, and in concert with this hostility; because it is denied by the school systems of the civilized world, outside of the Southern States, as the Editor of the *Picayune* ought to and must know. If these are "enthusiastic visionaries and croakers," then his philliphic may be correct, but if they are not, and we think that even the Editor of the *Picayune* will hesitate to pronounce them so, then he should in justice limit his principle to the sections of even this country where it obtains.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.

Another big robbery has been perpetrated, in the city, in the middle of the day. By some strange method, one of the bank boxes of Messrs. Nalle & Cammack was obtained from the banking house of Pike, Brother & Co., on Camp street, on Wednesnay last by a person unknown to the bank, although, Messrs. Nalle & Cammack were accustomed to send a particular clerk for their boxes when wanted. The detective police were at once informed and set about their work, while in the papers was an advertisement offering a reward of $1000 for the return of the stolen papers. No information was obtained till Thursday morning when the porter of the National Theatre discovered a tin box and a bundle of papers in a wagon in the street, and on examination they turned out to be the greater part of those stolen the previous day. The detectives are still on the alert and it is generally believed that they possess such definite information as can enable them to fix the robbery.

☞ State Superintendent of Education, Hon. T. W. Conway, is reported to be very ill at his residence in this city.

☞ We beg to specially call the attention of the City Council to the fact that large quantities of "torpedoes" are in the hands of many merchants in this city.

THE ST. JAMES SENTINEL.

We regret to observe the complaint of the non-receipt of the LOUISIANIAN by our contemporary of the *St. James Sentinel*. We have not stopped brother, nor is Pinchback "discouraged," and if indications don't deceive us, we shall run long enough to chronicle the deserved expulsion of Mr. Geo. E. Bovee by the State Legislature, from a position which he has disgraced. We will make special efforts in the meantime to have our paper get to you.

☞ The Monroe *Intelligencer* has withdrawn the name of Governor Warmoth as its candidate for Governor in 1872, and gives the following reasons therefor:

Our action is the result of conclusions to which we have come, after consultation with friends, whose opinions we value, some of whom are friends of Gov. Warmoth, and others of whom are not very friendly; but *all of whom* are decidedly of the opinion that no effort should be spared to bring about harmony in the ranks of the Republican party.

It is thought best, therefore, that no honorable means should be spared to accomplish this end, and that the question of preference for men as candidates for honors at the hands of the Republican party in 1872, should be dropped at this time. Next year, when the Convention meets for the purpose of nominating candidates, the wisest course to be pursued will be, perhaps, more apparent than it is now.

Having come to this conclusion, we adopt it without hesitation, and shall pursue it unfalteringly. No efforts which we command, either in our capacity as journalists or individuals, will be spared to effect that harmony in the party, which, in our judgment, is essential to success. From indications which we now see, we believe that the political canvass of 1872, in Louisiana, will be active and bitter, and to insure success, we must present to the enemy an unbroken front.

☞ Blackburn of the Homer *Iliad* has a decided opinion of Senator Carl Schurz, and the following is the manner in which he expresses it:

"We think Carl Schurz a traitor to his party—a traitor to principle—a fraternizer with those whom he once had the manliness and candor to expose, and whom he must know are still at heart corrupt, and only awaiting a favorable and safe opportunity to betray the country and persecute and murder the country's friends. To the Devil with all such Republicans as Carl Schurz."

BEAU SEJOUR.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, LA. October 9th, 1871.

Mr. Editor—

The Republicans of the Third Ward in this parish held a rousing meeting at their headquarters on the 7th inst:

Speeches were made by the Hon. Harry Mahoney, our popular Representative, the Hon. Eugene Fields, member of the Police Jury, and Judge Charles Lewis, the newly appointed Justice of the Peace in the 8th Ward.

Upon motion of the Hon. L. C. Courcelle, the following resolutions were adopted by acclamation, viz:

1. *Be it resolved*, That we heartily endorse the National and State Administrations.

2. *Be it resolved*, That we recognize the Convention held at Turners' Hall, in the city of New Orleans, on the 9th day of August, 1871, as the true and legal assemblage of the Republican party in Louisiana.

3. *Be it resolved*, That we owe no allegiance to any State Central Committee, except that presided over by the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

The meeting was entirely harmonious; all parties, while regretting the recent action of our Lieutenant Governor, pledging themselves to oppose to the "bitter end," all attempts to thwart the will of the people with military display, or gag them with Gatlin guns.

Yours, immensely,

BUMMER.

[*Plaquemines Republican.*

CONCERT AT LYCEUM HALL.

BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS AT CHICAGO.

Lyceum Hall was thronged last night by a select assemblage of our oldest and most respected Creole families, and the beauty and style of the ladies' toilets were only excelled by their matchless form and eyes. Chief among the beautiful ladies who granced the occasion were those escorted by Colonel James Lewis and Mr. Isabelle.

The entertainment was both musical and dramatic, and was given under the auspices of the Louisiana Progressive Club, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

The programme was lengthy, and we have only space to mention the names of a few of the performers. The opening chorus, by the company, was given with beauty and effect. "Come like a Dream" was tastefully rendered by Miss Fanny Hopkins. The "Broadway Swell" was exquisitly sung and acted by the same lady, assisted by Mr. E. E. Smith.

Notable among the exquisite songs were "The Gray Hairs of My Mother," by Miss Mary Stackhouse, and the ballad, "Is it True?" by Miss Emma Stackhouse.

The festivities were closed at a late hour by dancing, and music by Kelly's band.—*Republican, Oct. 20.*

LYCEUM HALL.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert, under the auspices of the Louisiana Progressive Club, was given at Lyceum Hall last night, in the presence of a numerous assemblage. The various amateurs engaged to assist at the entertainment, performed with much credit to themselves, and as the proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, the club has achieved both a charitable and artistic success.—*N. O. Times, Oct. 20.*

THE TEST OF SUCCESS.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

But "there is no work in the world which a man will not do better for having a woman at his side." That, too, I dispute. There is no work which a man will not do better for having a woman awaiting him at home; but there are few men, and, indeed, few women, who can stand constant association. It is the alternation of day and night that makes both pleasant and even tolerable. It is the temporary separation that gives zest and even worth to companionship. *Is* a man better or happier for having a woman holding the plow, or swinging the ax, or pegging the shoe, or hammering the anvil beside him than for thinking of her, tidy and fresh and bright at home? Is the true ideal of home one where the man and the woman shall both be out in the world at work, and the house left empty and silent? That is no home at all. The mother's presence in the house is not the fiat of tyranny or prejudice, but the natural craving of the heart. Do you say that her life there is often but a martyrdom—that she is as heated and hurried in her kitchen as her husband in his hay-field, and gets but a begrudged tithe of his wages? I know it a thousand times; but let us not, therefore, get her out of the frying-pan into the fire, at any wages whatever, still less at entirely uncertain ones. What I want is, to take her from both frying-pan and fire, into peace of mind, and tranquillity of nerve, and perfect physical comfort. But I must confess that, even with the discomposure, anxiety, and overwork too often found, home is more home with the mother out. I blame no woman for leaving it. If she has partially or wholly to support herself or her children, it is for herself to choose the mode, nor shall the way be fairly blocked to any honest work; but it is only the least of two or of many evils. It is not the greatest good. Men as yet need some help to their imagination. There remains still room for a little illusion. It is better for men, it is better for women, that each somewhat idealize the other. Much is lost when life has lost its atmosphere, and is reduced to naked facts. The most real relation between man and woman involves somewhat of wonderment and mystery, leaves ever something to be divined. Dissevered and defective as society may be, the most perfect trades' union of the sexes that the philosophic brain ever devised will not so nearly compass their real unity as has been compassed by the blind instincts of the generations. The one is a clever device; but it is a device, and cannot hold. The other is a hindered but healthy growth; but it is a growth, and growth means life, and life prevails.

We speak often of results as if they were immediate and indisputable. We quote Judge Howe's letter from Wyoming as if that were conclusive regarding the effects of female suffrage. In two or three years, after the novelty is over, all will be quiet, and we shall marvel at the agitations of the past. But two or three years, and two or three generations will hardly settle it. Whoever realizes how radical is the contemplated change will not fail to see that only the slow growth of character can attest success or failure. It is not whether a woman shall or shall not be justice of the peace; it is whether the plane of national life shall be higher. It is pleasant to know that a half dozen female jurors were dignified and decorous, conscientious and resolute, and that lawyers and others were courteous to them; but it is not surprising. American women are accustomed to be dignified and resolute outside of jury-boxes, and to receive deference from American men outside of court-rooms. We should be altogether struck dumb with amazement to find that their presence in a court-room caused a sudden change of front. But this does not determine whether a public abnegation of sex, an indiscriminate commingling of men and women in all the walks of life, will intensify and increase in each sex those traits which are recognized as most desirable, will establish a purer and more intellectual society, a more delicate, refined, and upright national life. We resent the exclusion of women from colleges; but when Harvard and Yale are thrown open to girls we have not gained the victory. We have only occupied the ground. The battle is still to be fought. It is impossible not to have grave doubts of the result. I believe—first, last, and always—in the highest education for women; and it is a waste to establish girls' colleges if existing ones will equally answer the purpose. But it is a significant fact that the chief opposition to the admission of girls to a certain college came from mothers who were unwilling to have their sons attend "mixed schools." I am told that, even in a college which has been always open to girls, there is arising among the professors a query as to whether this is, on the whole, the wisest course. Theoretically it is unobjectionable. Separation in study, association in recitation would seem adapted to give the best results, would seem to be most in the line of Nature. But if there are qualities in human nature which make such alliance impracticable; if there are underlying facts of which no theory takes account, but which experience brings inevitably to the surface; if, for some unexplained reason, mixed colleges prove less efficient for either sex than those which are prepared for one sex alone, we must recognize the fact, and shape our institutions accordingly, at whatever inconvenience or expense. I shall be only too well content if the main obstacle do not prove to be the disinclination of girls to submit to the rigor of an honorable college curriculum. When I see how indifferent they often are to the advantages already presented: when I see how they drop out of the high schools in the second and third years; when I hear that, of the thirty courses of university lectures thrown open to women at Harvard, not more than half a dozen have had a paying audience of half a dozen each, I confess I am not sanguine. It is said that the possession of the suffrage will give new ambition, and change indifference to eagerness. But it is not easy to see why suffrage should do more for women than it does for men; and, in spite of our rhetoric, it leaves men very much as it finds them. The populace of New York seem to be no more intelligent, self-controlled, patriotic, or aspiring than they were on the day they were naturalized. The ignorant, drunken, and stubborn rustic has been voting as long as the scholar and gentleman at his side. I see far more light in the direction of the Vassar College (would it were not called a college) and the Simmons Institute than in that of the ballot-box.

THE MYSTERIES OF CHINESE MASONRY.—Perhaps it is not generally known that the Chinese have secret orders established among themselves, whose designs and objects are much the same as those of more civilized nations. On the evening of the Fourth a branch order was established with appropriate mystical ceremonies in China town, at the Joss house. Large numbers of the Celestials gathered in the evening and proceeded toward the building. A few outside barbarians attempted to gain admission. A Chinaman was accosted and asked the meaning of the gathering. "Yeshee, thishee select order, allee same Mellican mason, you sabbe." As the building was hardly finished, a handy knot hole gave an opportunity for observing the ceremonies. The room was fantastically decorated with Chinese writing, tiger heads and celestial symbols. An aisle was formed by swords stuck in the floor, on each side of which the brethren stationed themselves and allowed the Hi-yee-muck-a-muck to pass to his seat on the platform. Swords were clanked over his head, and a lot of unintelligible gibberish chanted by the assemblage. An impolite Chinaman happened to place his back against the knot hole, and further observation was lost.—*California Ex.*

[From the New York Tribune.]

THE CATTO MURDER.

The murder of Catto in Philadelphia has apparently produced a stronger revulsion of feeling there than all the other outrages of the riot during the recent election. It has come to be a matter of course in that city, it appears, for the Democratic police to guard the polls and incontinently knock down or shoot colored voters who claim their right to support the Republican ticket. In the Fourth and Fifth Wards, at this and the previous election, negroes were shot down like sheep, and no result followed, either in the punishment of law or the indignation of public sentiment. Any colored man under the present rule who attempts to vote does it knowingly at the risk of his life. This was an acknowledged fact, but produced no effect on the peace-loving Quakers until the assassination of Catto roused them from their stupor. The indignant call for the public meeting of Saturday to denounce the murderer was signed, we perceive, by some of the leading men of the city; and the funeral, yesterday, is represented as imposing in its display, and attended by a great concourse of excellent citizens. Catto was the Principal of an Institute for colored children; a man of culture and a quiet, inoffensive gentleman, obnoxious to the roughs simply because he had devoted himself to the amelioration and elevation of the condition of his race. While going quietly home, on the day of the election, he was shot on the sidewalk by some ruffian, who coolly walked off among the crowd.

Now, for the life of us, we cannot see why the aristocratic Philadelphians should make any pother about the matter, hold mass meetings in National Hall, or show their righteous wrath at the murderer by unwonted zeal in funeral services for a martyr whose life they did so little to protect. The poor wretch of a murderer but acted after the habits of his kind. He was a wolf, and he bit. The teeth were his by nature, but the wolfish spirit came to him from his betters—from the very men who hold meetings to denounce him. There is no place where the colored man has striven harder and more successfully to prove himself a man than in the City of Brotherly Love, and there is no place where he has had to fight his way against greater odds in the intolerant tyranny that rates him as not man, but brute. The negro regiment drilled and camped outside of the city, was forced to sneak in civilian's clothes to the train that was to carry them to the battle-field, lest they should be mobbed for fighting for their country. This was before Emancipation it is true; but now, although some of the most scholarly and wealthiest citizens of Philadelphia have black blood in their veins, although their schools and colleges rank with the highest, no colored man is admitted to a place of amusement, and the Directors of the Academy of Music, grave and rational men who admit all the indecencies of the leg drama to their stage, refused it for a lecture from Senator last Winter. This very professor Catto purchased, last year, a share in one of the Institutes, and obtained entree to the lectures, whereupon a certain Dr. Rapp annulled his contract for lectures, and refused to speak if Catto were present. Rand and his class, because a man is black, put him out of sight by setting an iron heel upon his intellect, his finer tastes, the human ties that bind him in the brotherhood of man; the ruffian, because he is black, rids himself of him in a less cruel and more direct fashion by putting a ball through his body.

"Physician, heal thyself," would be a suggestive text for the meeting of indignant philanthropists; it will be hardly worth while to begin the cure with the ignorant murderer, though a close consideration of his motives may be profitable. It is not always pleasant to face the animal that we resemble, but the lesson is wholesome. Meanwhile we cannot too highly commend the spirit with which the more intelligent of the colored race have accepted and used their opportunities for attaining the full stature of manhood. Cowards they are not, as they proved when occasion required; we find, therefore, in their patience under injuries, in their quiet, their zeal, their gentle modesty, an unexpected steadfastness of temper and moderation scarcely to be looked for in a Southern race, but which invariably conquer success.

ORIGIN OF LIFE.

How life originated on the earth Sir William Thompson attempts to answer by suggesting that it was introduced by germs enclosed in meteoric stones. He says: "The hypothesis that life originated on this earth through moss-grown fragments from the ruins of another world may seem wild and visionary. All I maintain is that it is not unscientific." Such a hypothesis may be as capable of proof as Darwin's theory of pangenesis, or the theory of the plurality of inhabited worlds. He says:

"When a volcanic island springs up from the sea, and after a few years is found clothed with vegetation, we do not hesitate to assume that seed has been wafted to it through the air or floated to it on rafts. Is it not possible, and, if possible, is it not probable, that the beginning of vegetable life on the earth is to be similarly explained? Every year thousands, probably millions, of fragments of solid matter fall upon the earth. Whence came these fragments? What is the previous history of any of them? Was it created in the beginning of time an amorphous mass? This idea is so unacceptable that, tacitly or explicitly, all men discard it. It is often assumed that all, and it is certain that some meteoric stones are fragments which had been broken off from greater masses and launched free into space. Hence and because we all confidently believe that there are at present and have been from time immemorial many worlds of life besides our own we must regard it as probable in the highest degree that there are countless seed-bearing meteoric stones moving about through space. If at the present instant no life existed upon this earth, one such stone falling upon it might, by what we blindly call natural causes, lead to its becoming covered with vegetation. From the earth stocked with such vegetation as it could receive meteorically to the earth teeming with all the endless variety of plants and animals which now inhabit it the step is prodigious; yet, according to the doctrine of continuity, most ably laid before the Association by a predecessor in this chair (Mr. Grove), all creatures now living on earth have proceeded by orderly evolution from some such origin."

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Oct. 21—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—Continued unfavorable Liverpool and New York advices (the latter market having been affected by the large receipts at the ports) have caused a feeling of greater depression here, and some authorities quote prices down ⅛@ 3-16. About 500 bales have sold thus far. Low Middling, benders, sold at 18⅝, and we hear of a sale of Middling at 18¾c.

Yesterday's sales embraced 1900 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	—@—	—
Good Ordinary	18⅛@18⅜	—
Low Middling	18⅛@18⅜	18⅝
Middling	18⅛@19	18⅝
Strict Middling	19⅛@19⅛	—
Good Middling	19⅛@20	—

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, ℔ lb	11⅝
Yellow Clarified	11⅛
Fair	10¾
Fully fair	12
White	13@13⅛

MOLASSES:—

Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	6 12½
Double extra	6 90
Treble extra	7 25
Good Treble Extra	7 50
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	7 75, and 8 75

CORN:

White mixed	68
Yellow	—
White	1 00
Choice White, in Dundees	—
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

St. Louis, ℔ bushel	68@ —
Galena	55

BRAN:—

℔ 100 lbs	1 50

HAY:—

Western, ℔ ton	33 00
Choice	36 50

PORK:—

Summer-cured Mess	——
Winter-packed Mess	——
Retailing at	$15 00@ 15 50

ESCULENTS:—

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	$3 75
Onions	3 25
Apples	3 00@4 50

LARD:—

Tierces, ℔ lb	13¼
Kegs, ℔ lb	11½@12½

BUTTER:—

Choice Western, ℔ lb	22@24
Goshen	32@33

RICE:—

Louisiana, prime	9c
" ordinary	7⅞
" common	—
India	—

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—*The Nation.*

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The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

☞ Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Proposals.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NEW ORLEANS PARK No. 11 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, September 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals addressed to "The President of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park," will be received at this office daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. to 2 P. M., until October 27, 1871, for the furnishing of all materials and the construction of a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at this office, at the times designated.

WILLIAM G. BROWN, Assistant Secretary.

oct 1 1m

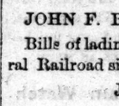
STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,

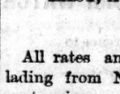
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad, signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

apl. 6-tf

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.



FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER. Agents, 135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

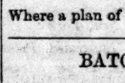
Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,



WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

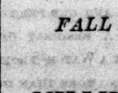
All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.



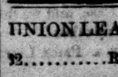
The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 450 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.



New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rougeand Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. B. GREATHOUSE, Master; JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

MILLINERY ESTABLIISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

between Canal and Custom house

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32.....Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. o 12 P. M. Lunch will be sevd daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

☞ Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

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FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; alsoBase Ball Club and Firemen's UniformMade to order.

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Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

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SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Undercloth-ing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

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STATIONERS,

PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,

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COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

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All the large Northern and Western dailies.

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JULIUS. P. BROWN.

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CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE & BOURBON St's.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

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FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

TRUMEAUX,
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GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

HE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bannk,

114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

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For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover, Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ..CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

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SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

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CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

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HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

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Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

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PATENT ATTORNEYS

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and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

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Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

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A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

CARPETING,
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MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,

Fashionable Milliner,

283 Poydras steet.

☞ Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

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HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street,

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Fifteen Great Mistakes.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of the right and wrong and judge people accordingly.

It is a great mistake to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavor to mould all dispositions alike.

Not to yield to immaterial trifles.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation, as far as lies in our power.

Not to make allowance for the infirmities of others.

To consider everything impossible which you cannot perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To expect to be able to understand everything.

The greatest of all mistakes is to live only for time, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

☞The Mississippi River is 2616 miles in length, and is 1680 feet above the level of the Gulf at its utmost source. At St. Paul it is 670 feet above the Gulf level, at the head of Rock Island rapids 505 feet, at St. Louis 408 feet, at Cairo 322 feet, at Memphis 221 feet, at Natchez 66 feet, at New Orleans 15 feet, and at the head of the Passes 2 feet 9 inches.

☞It was an Irishman who wanted to find a place where there was no death, that he might go and end his days there. It was an Irish editor that exclaimed, when speaking of the wrongs of Ireland, "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not yet full!" It was an Irish newspaper that said of Robespierre that "he left no children behind him except a brother who was killed at the same time." It was an Irish coroner who, when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied, sadly, "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before." It was an Irish handbill that announced, with boundless liberality, in reference to a great political demonstration in the Rotunda, that "ladies without distinction of sex, would be welcome."

☞The New York *Sun* in September last gave a tabular statement of the amount of real estate owned in New York City by Richard B. Connolly, William M. Tweed, and Peter B. Sweeny, respectively—assigning $354,900 to the first, $2,364,800 to the second, and $988,000 to the third; and also informing the public that the members of the Tammany Ring "were offering their real estate at a discount of twenty-five per cent, from the prices that ruled a fortnight ago." This looks as though the Tammany millionaires were slightly alarmed.

☞Prof. Hitchcock has recently cited the distribution of maritime plants about the shores of the Great Lakes of North America as a proof of oceanic submergence in the Champlain period—*i. e.*, that following the glacial. It has been objected by Prof. Dana, in the *American Journal of Science*, that, considering the much greater number of shells and of other kinds of marine animal life that must have existed in those Champlain seas, their absence from the same regions all over the United States beyond a height of 300 to 600 feet above the tide level in the more northeastern portions is a better proof that the sea did not cover the continent in that period. It is hard to believe that there could have been thousands of miles of sea-beaches across the continent, or hundreds of thousands of square miles of sea-bottom, in an era of abundant marine life, and yet all—with the exceptions along the borders of the Atlantic, along the River [then gulf of] St. Lawrence, and on Lake Champlain [then an arm of that gulf]—without any traces of marine animal life.

Cholera Has Lost its Terrors.—A scientific investigator of Florida has studied out the problem, and announces that as yellow fever and cholera are caused and fed by animalcule floating in the air, a system of concussion can clean every infected atmosphere and crush out the epidemic. In proof, the inventor, Mr. W. J. Hardee, proposes to begin in Charleston, S. C., where the yellow fever is now raging, and attest the truth of his discovery at the risk of his own life. He gives himself ten days to clear out the disease and means to work substantially as follows: Take one ton of gunpowder for the entire city of Charleston and work twelve consecutive nights, using five pounds of powder at each explosion, beginning at 9 P. M. At the end of ten days there would not be a case left in the city.

FUN AND FANCY.

—What is the use of sighing and weeping as we float down the stream? Why make the voyage of life a wailing voyage?

—A bereaved Western widow addressed the pall-bearers at the funeral with: "You pall-bearers just go into the buttery and get some rum, and we'll start this man right along."

—"None but the brave deserve the fair." No; and none but the brave can live with some of them.

—If there were nothing but Truth in the world, a fool would stand as good a chance as a wise man.

—Isn't it funny to see a lady with both hands in soft dough and a mosquito on the end of her nose?

—Govern your thoughts when alone, and your tongue when in company.

—A Baltimore paper gives the following recipe for making oyster soup, which can be retailed with profit at five cents a bowl: "Take five Baltimore oysters, the smaller they are the better, photograph them; to each photograph add five gallons of water and a teaspoonful of milk, then season to suit the taste."

—An Indiana cooper showed a peculiarity of Hoosier calculation the other day by putting his little boy inside a cask to hold the head up while he nailed it. After it was done, he found the bunghole was the only means left for his son's exit.

—The witty John Clark, the barrister, who was lame, overheard a lady remark to a friend: "That's John Clark, the lame lawyer." Mr. Clark, who was passing along the street, turned round, and addressing the lady said: "No, madam, I'm a lame man; but not a lame lawyer."

—Harry: "Your dawg is werry thin, William."

William: "He is werry bad—but when he dies I am going to stuff him, Harry."

Harry (*insinuatingly*): "Hadn't you better stuff him before he dies?"

—An Illinois lover closed his letter to his lady sentimentally as follows as follows: "My best loved one, I chawed the postage stamp on your last letter all to thunder, because I knew yon licked it on."

—Fond Father—"I see ye've put my son intil grummer an' jography. Noo, as I neither mean him tae be a minister or a sea-captain, it's o' nae use. Gie him a plain bizness eddication.—*Punch.*

—Josh Billings says: "Never do any work before breakfast. If it is necessary to work before breakfast, have your breakfast first.

—Dr. Livingstone has died so many times these last few years that people are beginning to call him Dr. Dyingstone.

—A Boston paper says that the best way to improve the lot of woman is to put a good house on it and a good man in the house.

—One dollar reward is offered for the head of every woodchuck in the town of Groton. We should think that the Groton boys woodchuckle over this.

—A drunken man once staggered up to Mr. Whitefield with the remark: "Mr. Whitefield, I am one of your converts." "It is very probable," he replied. "I am certain you are none of God's."

—The Size of a Leg.—In a Worcester lawsuit, a plump female witness was asked by the council at what time the cars passed her house on a certain day. She replied that she began knitting at 3 o'clock, and knit twice around the leg of a stocking before the train passed. Of course the counsel then asked her how long it would take her to knit twice round. Some one remarked that the time would depend on the stocking, the lady readily replied that the stocking was for herself, and the court could exercise its own judgment and guess as to the size and time required. The answer brought down the bench, bar, jury and citizens generally who were present.

—The Darwinian theory that man has descended from monkeys may be all very well; but did it never occur to Darwin that monkeys may have descended from man? Think it over.

—"Good morning," said a printer in search of female compositors. "Have you any daughters who would make good type-setters?" "No, but I have a wife who would make a fine devil," said the monster.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[Made under Fauly's Patent.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and their Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all ages.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent [illegible] there be a $50 Club at each office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR.

Of the same size and [illegible] character as THE WEEKLY, but with greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and publishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

In Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

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Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. Pinchback, *New Orleans, La.* C. C. Antoine, *Shreveport, La.*

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

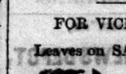
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurances as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.



Greenville Argyle Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Lecta, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.

The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez.)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER ST. PHILIP,

New Orleans.

P. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making alltogether 136 separate pieces

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in The Louisianian.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A resident of Oregon or Texas can buy a Watch from us and it will cost him no more than if he lived in New York. All this is explained in the Price List.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

Let every one send for a Price List. Address in full,

HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building. Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. L. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
H. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent,

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Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin.

112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD $8

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AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn neri, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pro-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch, for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

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CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

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MEN'S AND BOYS'

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(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

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MEN'S AND BOYS' SHRITS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

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PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM

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We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

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